

REMARKS

The amendments to the claims do not add new matter. Dependent claim 26 has been cancelled and its limitation that “said second end for engaging a driving and securing device is **slotted**” is incorporated into each of independent claims 11, 20 and 23. Accordingly, this amendment does not add new matter or require any additional consideration by the Patent Office than was already considered for claim 26 (now cancelled). The further amendment to claim 23, interchanges the limitations between the “first end” and the “second end” so that the first end and the second end now have limitations that parallel and conform to the limitations recited in independent claims 11 and 20. This latter amendment eliminates any confusion between the claims and places claim 23 in better condition for appeal. For these reasons, the amendments are appropriate. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner exercise his discretion under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 and enter the few amendments to the claims

Summary of the Bases for Rejection

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 for allegedly being drawn to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 11-14, 16-23 and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,200,347 (“Anderson”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,261,586 (“McKay”).

The Applicants will address each of these bases for rejection in Sections I-II, respectively, which follow.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 for allegedly being drawn to non-statutory subject matter. [Official Action at page 2] Specifically, the Patent Office contends that in claim 19, line 2, Applicant positively recites part of a human, *i.e.*, “said cortical bone is **human**” and that “claim 19 includes a **human** [a noun] within its scope and are [sic “is”] nonstatutory.” [Official Action at page 2; emphasis added in bold.] The Patent Office then goes on to say that “A claim directed to or including within its scope a

human [a noun] is not considered to be patentable subject matter under 35 U.S.C. § 101.” [Official Action at page 2; emphasis added in bold.] The Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Patent Office misinterprets § 101 or Applicants’ claim as falling under the prohibition of § 101. In particular, the quotation relied upon by the Patent Office from Applicants’ claim 19 is a partial quotation taken out of context, such that the word “human” appears to be a noun (object) rather than an adjective (source or type). More specifically, the Patent Office states that claim 19 recites:

“said cortical bone is **human** [noun]”

However, when the relevant portion of claim 19 is recited in context, it actually reflects that the word “human” is used as an adjective in claim 19 and fails to fall under the prohibition of claiming a “human” (a noun):

“said cortical bone is **human** [adjective] allograft bone” [Claim 19].

Moreover, prior to the present amendment of claim 19 in response to the Official Action of 01/05/04, claim 19 previously recited the word “human” as the same adjective as now rejected:

“formed substantially from **human** [adjective], allograft cortical bone”

Thus, there is no reason why this **new** basis for rejection could not have been made prior to the final rejection. If the Patent Office insists on maintaining this basis for rejection, then the finality of the present Official Action should be removed so that the Applicants could submit **evidence** in response to this new basis for rejection.

Separately, the Applicant went to the USPTO’s official website and searched the term “human” in the issued claims. The Applicants obtained 52,807 issued U.S. patents that recite the word “human” in the claims. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a copy of the first page of the hits. The titles of the patents in these hits reflect that the word “human” is acceptable when used as an adjective. As an example, the Applicants cite to hit number 26, U.S. Pat. 6,825,322, which issued 11/30/04, entitled “**Human** N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor **subunits**, nucleic acids encoding same and uses therefor.” Consistent with its title, claim 2 of the 1 patent is directed to the following “human. . . subunit”:

2. A substantially pure *human* N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor **subunit** comprising the sequence of amino acids set forth in SEQ ID NO: 56.

[Exhibit B: Claims of U.S. Pat. 6,825,322; emphasis added in bold.]

Thus, for these 52,807 reasons, and the other reasons discussed above, this basis for rejection should be withdrawn, or **the finality of this rejection should be withdrawn.**

II. 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Anderson in view of McKay

A. The Combination of Anderson and McKay Fail to Make a *prima facie* Case of Obviousness Against the Invention As Claimed

Claims 11-14, 16-23 and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,200,347 (“Anderson”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,261,586 (“McKay”). According to the Patent Office, “[w]ith respect to claims 11, 20, Anderson et al discloses an assembled implant, as best seen in the figures, for implantation between adjacent vertebrae in the spine of a patient comprising two or more sections of cortical bone; as best seen in FIGS. 1-10, that are **joined in tandem** by a pin (7, 9, 13) interconnecting the section [sic “sections”] to form an **elongated body** having a first end for initially engaging vertebrae and a **second end for engaging a driving and securing device**,¹ therein the elongated body comprises a **continuously tapered surface** from about 5mm to about 25 mm in length; as set forth in column 23, lines 1-67, column 31, lines 1-22 and as best seen in the figures.” [Official Action at page 3; emphasis added in bold.] The Patent Office admits that “Anderson **did not teach of threads** on the surface of an implant to secure the implant in the vertebrae.” [Official Action at page 3; emphasis added in bold.] To make up for this deficiency, the Patent Office cites to McKay for disclosing “threads on the surface of the implant. . . .” [Official Action at page 3.] The Patent Office then concludes that “it would have been obvious to

¹ It is respectfully submitted that no implant of Anderson shows the presence of an end that is modified for an insertion tool. If the Examiner thinks otherwise, the Applicants respectfully request that he point out the exact Figure or location of such a disclosure. The word “tool” is only associated with “milling tool” and “dremel tool” for surface features.

one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to replace the serrations or saw-tooth pattern of Anderson et al. with the threads of McKay to secure the implant in the vertebrae.” [Official Action at page 3.] The Applicants respectfully disagree.

As an initial matter, the Patent Office fails to note the difference between the common ordinary everyday words “tandem,” abreast” and “stacked.” Each is important, not only from a structural perspective, but also because of the differences in forces that are placed on the pins in each of those embodiments. The ordinary meaning of the term “tandem” is that something is connected head to tail- **one behind the another**, whereas “abreast” means “**side by side**”:

tandem – **one behind another**, in **single file**

[Exhibit C: Webster’s New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, Guralink, Ed., Prentice Hall Press, Cleveland OH, at page 1453; emphasis added in bold.]

* * *

abreast – **side by side**, as in going or facing forward

[Exhibit C: Webster’s New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, Guralink, Ed., Prentice Hall Press, Cleveland OH, at page 4; emphasis added in bold.]

* * *

stacked – any somewhat **orderly pile or heap**, as of boxes, books, poker chips, etc.

[Exhibit C: Webster’s New World Dictionary, Second College Edition, Guralink, Ed., Prentice Hall Press, Cleveland OH, at page 1384; emphasis added in bold.]

In relation to Anderson, the Patent Office contends that the two or more sections of cortical bone are “**joined in tandem** by a pin (7, 9, 13) interconnecting the section [sic “sections”] to form an **elongated body**. . . .” However, referring to FIGS. 1-10 of Anderson, it can be seen that all of the sections of cortical bone are placed “**abreast**” of one another, and **not “in tandem.”** In particular, Anderson refers to his bone segments that are joined

abreast as “plate-like bones.” [Anderson at col. 6, lines 34-36 (“The invention also provides a composite bone graft where the one or more through-holes are disposed perpendicular to interfaces of **plate-like bones** of the graft unit”); emphasis added in bold.] In viewing the bone grafts of Anderson, it is important to remember that due to the location of the spinal column at the posterior end of the vertebrae, the spinal implants of Anderson (and Applicants) are inserted between the patient’s vertebrae from the anterior (front side) of the patient and pushed back toward the posterior (rear) of the patient. [Anderson at col. 2, lines 13-16 (“The present composite bone grafts can be used as structural grafts **placed posteriorly** in the spine as interbody grafts or as strut grafts spanning multiple segments.”); emphasis added in bold.] The implants are constructed with this orientation in mind and are referred to in the art as having a posterior side and an anterior side which corresponds to the anterior and posterior positions in the patient. FIG. 3, which is the posterior orientation of FIGS. 1 and 2, shows the three segments of bone joined **abreast** in a **side-by-side** orientating as opposed to a **tandem** (longitudinal) **head-to-tail** orientation. [Anderson at col. 8, lines 55-56 (FIG. 3 illustrates a cross-section posterior view of the trapezoid wedge composite bone graft of FIG. 2.”)] Comparing FIG. 3 to FIGS. 2 and 4, the face of FIG. 3 is shorter than the anterior face of FIG. 4, and the rows of teeth in FIG. 2 are shown as running parallel to the anterior (FIG. 4) and posterior (FIG. 3) faces of the implant of FIG. 2. Moreover, the joining of the three bodies shown in FIGS. 1-4 forms a **wider body** as opposed to “form[ing] an elongated body” as recited in each of independent claims 11, 20 and 23.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the above analysis applies equally to the implants of FIGS. 5-10 that are relied upon by the Patent Office. Specifically, FIGS. 5 (top) and 6 (perspective) are two different views of the implant of FIG. 2 as discussed above. [Anderson at col. 8, lines 63-67.] FIG. 6 shows the posterior end of the implant of FIG. 2 with the three bone segments (10a, 10b and 10c) shown in a side-by side orientation. FIGS. 7 and 8 are different views of the same slideable implant. The slideable implant of FIGS. 7 and 8 are connected abreast (side-to-side) of one another, and not “**in tandem**” as recited in the Applicant’s claims. Moreover, the implants of FIGS. 7 and 8, which are not tapered, when combined with the untapered implants of McKay could not teach or suggest the tapered implants of the Applicants’ claims. Separately, FIG. 9 is

merely the untapered implant of FIG. 8, composed of three side-by-side bone segments without any surface features whatsoever. Finally, FIG. 10 is a replacement for a “cloward dowel” wherein the plates are positioned side-by side and connected by a **single** central bone pin. [Anderson at col. 20, lines 47-53 (“FIG. 10 illustrates a preferred composite bone graft 25 including a plurality of cortical bone portions including a first cortical bone portion 26, a second cortical bone portion 27, a third cortical bone portion 28, a forth cortical bone portion 29, a fifth cortical bone portion 30, and a **single cortical bone pin** 31 inserted in through-hole 32. This graft can be used in place of the traditional **cloward dowel.**”); emphasis added in bold.]

The other figures of Anderson either show wedge-shaped implants (FIGS. 12, 13A, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31A-B, 33A-C, 34, 36A, 39, 41, wherein the bone plates are aligned “abreast,” or block-shaped implants (FIGS. 32A-C, 42), wherein the bone plates are aligned “abreast,” or implants that are composed of “stacked” plates (FIGS. 14A-C, 15, 35A, 37, 38, 40B, 43 and 44) where the plates are superimposed upon one another.

McKay, which is cited for disclosing “threads on the surface of the implant. . . .” [Official Action at page 3], does not make up for the deficiencies in alignment pointed out above. The combination of Anderson and McKay fail to teach or suggest an implant comprising “two or more threaded sections of cortical bone that are joined together in tandem by **pins** interconnecting said threaded sections to form an elongated body. . . .” When Anderson joined circular plates together, he used a single bone pin. When McKay made a threaded dowel (lacking a continuous taper), he used a single piece of bone and no bone pins. Neither Anderson nor McKay teach or suggest an implant that is continuously tapered and threaded on all sides, nor one that is assembled from pieces “in tandem.” For these reasons, the combination of Anderson and McKay would not make a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

B. The Patent Office Failed to Address the Problem Solved by the Present Invention

Any obviousness analysis requires that the Patent Office consider the problem solved by the inventors. *See In re Wright*, 6 USPQ2d 1959, 1961 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (the particular problem facing the inventor must be considered in determining

obviousness.”). In the present analysis, the Patent Office has failed to address the problem solved by the Applicants. Specifically, the Applicants discovered that cortical bone “pins” could withstand the torsional (twisting) stress applied to their narrow cross-sections when used to connect two segments of a cortical bone screw “in tandem.” This was neither taught nor suggested by the cited art. Anderson only taught the use of bone pins for aligning bone segments that were abreast of one another. Anderson’s bone segments then were inserted in their “abreast” alignment. No torsional strain was ever applied to these aligning pins because the wedge shaped implants, which had multiple pins were never twisted nor intended to be twisted. Specifically, Anderson states that his implants “**do not shift, extrude, or rotate**; after implantation”:

The invention solves the problem of graft failure by providing a composite bone graft which can be appropriately sized for any application out of for example, strong cortical bone; promotes the ingrowth of patient bone at an implantation site by promoting osteoinductivity and cellularization; provides added stability and mechanical strength; and **does not shift, extrude or rotate**; after implantation.

[Anderson at col. 1, line 67 to col. 2, line 6; emphasis added.]

In contrast, the very act of implanting, adjusting or removing the Applicants’ implants requires “**rotation**” of the implant and the connecting pins. The rotation causes all of the torsional stress from the second end of the Applicants’ implant to be transferred to the tapered first end via the pins interconnecting the first and second ends “in tandem.” The secondary reference, McKay, does not make up for this deficiency. In particular, all of the implants of McKay were made from a single piece of bone. Hence, there were no bone pins to which torsional strain was applied. Moreover, there was no teaching or **suggestion** that cortical bone pins could take the torsional strain that was applied to the body of a threaded implant made of solid bone. For all of these reasons also, the combination of Anderson over McKay failed to address the problem solved by the Applicants or to render the Applicants’ solution or invention obvious. *See In re Wright*, 6 USPQ2d at 1961 (“it is error to focus ‘solely on the product created, rather than on the obviousness or nonobviousness of its creation.’”). *See In re Wright*, 6 USPQ2d at 1961 (“‘appellant’s problem’ and the prior art ‘present different problems requiring different solutions’”).

Moreover, there was no suggestion to do what the Applicant's done or any recognition of the problem to be solved, or that Applicants' solution would work.

For all these reasons, any *prima facie* case of obviousness against claims 11-14, 16-23 and 25-26 has been rebutted.

CONCLUSION

Claims 11-14, 16-20, 22-23 and 25-26 stand rejected. Claim 26 has been cancelled by amendment herein after its limitation was incorporated into each of independent claims 11, 20 and 23. Accordingly, only claims 11-14, 16-20, 22-23 and 25 are pending.

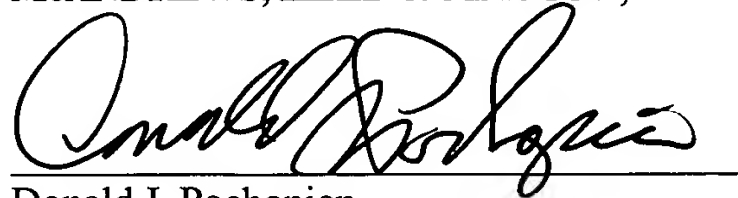
In view of the arguments herein, the rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 for use of the adjective "human" should be withdrawn for being inappropriate, or the finality of the rejection withdrawn because the rejection over the same phrase, "human . . . bone," could have been previously made by the Patent Office but was not. In view of the amendments and arguments provided herein, all bases for rejection of claims 11-14, 16-20, 22-23 and 25 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Anderson in view of McKay have been rebutted.

For all these reasons, claims 11-14, 16-20, 22-23 and 25 are in condition for allowance.

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ACLM/human: 52807 patents.

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PAT. NO.	Title
1 6,826,711	System and method for data protection with multidimensional parity
2 6,826,618	Self-policing, rate limiting online forums
3 6,826,565	Method and apparatus for serving files to browsing clients
4 6,826,540	Virtual human interface for conducting surveys
5 6,826,526	AUDIO SIGNAL CODING METHOD, DECODING METHOD, AUDIO SIGNAL CODING APPARATUS, AND DECODING APPARATUS WHERE FIRST VECTOR QUANTIZATION IS PERFORMED ON A SIGNAL AND SECOND VECTOR QUANTIZATION IS PERFORMED ON AN ERROR COMPONENT RESULTING FROM THE FIRST VECTOR QUANTIZATION
6 6,826,512	Using local devices as diagnostic tools for consumer electronic devices
7 6,826,500	Method and system for automated maintenance and training instruction generation and validation
8 6,826,430	High contact count, sub-miniature, fully implantable cochlear prosthesis
9 6,826,423	Whole body stereotactic localization and immobilization system
10 6,826,290	Image processing apparatus and method and storage medium
11 6,826,228	Conditional masking for video encoder
12 6,826,194	Method for serving IP users by graphically-based interaction to agents of a call center
13 6,826,121	Human factor time translation of business information to consumers over the internet
14 6,826,033	Aminoalcohol derivatives
15 6,825,985	Autostereoscopic display with rotated microlens and method of displaying multidimensional images, especially color images
16 6,825,975	Light filters using the oxidative polymerization product of 3-Hydroxykynurenine (3-

OHKyn)

- 17 [6,825,876](#)  [Digital camera device with methodology for efficient color conversion](#)
- 18 [6,825,856](#)  [Method and apparatus for extracting measurement information and setting specifications using three dimensional visualization](#)
- 19 [6,825,395](#)  [Transgenic non-human mammals expressing the human complement inhibitor \(DAF/CD55\)](#)
- 20 [6,825,394](#)  [Conditionally immortalized cell lines derived from transgenic animals](#)
- 21 [6,825,392](#)  [Method for controlling noisome decomposition byproducts from human efflux retained in personal hygiene products](#)
- 22 [6,825,337](#)  [Antisense modulation of PLML expression](#)
- 23 [6,825,329](#)  [Human PEM as a target for birth control and treatment of Alzheimer's disease](#)
- 24 [6,825,326](#)  [PSCA: prostate stem cell antigen and uses thereof](#)
- 25 [6,825,325](#)  [Molecular pathogenicide mediated plant disease resistance](#)
- 26 [6,825,322](#)  [Human N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor subunits, nucleic acids encoding same and uses therefor](#)
- 27 [6,825,234](#)  [Compositions and methods for amelioration of human female sexual dysfunction](#)
- 28 [6,825,229](#)  [Methods for Alzheimer's Disease treatment and cognitive enhancement](#)
- 29 [6,825,225](#)  [Bicyclic isoxazolinones as antibacterial agents](#)
- 30 [6,825,218](#)  [Spherical agglomerates of telithromycin, their preparation process and their use in the preparation of pharmaceutical forms](#)
- 31 [6,825,217](#)  [Carbinols for the treatment of neuropathic dysfunction](#)
- 32 [6,825,206](#)  [Camptothecin compounds with a thioether group](#)
- 33 [6,825,200](#)  [Substituted dipeptides having nos inhibiting activity](#)
- 34 [6,825,198](#)  [5-HT receptor ligands and uses thereof](#)
- 35 [6,825,187](#)  [Carbapenem derivatives of quarternary salt type](#)
- 36 [6,825,180](#)  [Pyridopyrimidine compounds and their uses](#)
- 37 [6,825,167](#)  [Genetic modification of endostatin](#)
- 38 [6,825,164](#)  [Method to increase cerebral blood flow in amyloid angiopathy](#)
- 39 [6,825,037](#)  [Recombinant transferrins, transferrin half-molecules and mutants thereof](#)
- 40 [6,825,033](#)  [Mutated cyclin G1 protein](#)
- 41 [6,825,022](#)  [Isolated human metalloprotease proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human protease proteins, and uses thereof](#)
- 42 [6,825,008](#)  [Expressed ligand--vascular intercellular signalling molecule](#)
- 43 [6,825,004](#)  [Nucleic acids encoding human TBC-1 protein and polymorphic markers thereof](#)
- 44 [6,824,997](#)  [Process and materials for the rapid detection of streptococcus pneumoniae employing purified antigen-specific antibodies](#)
- 45 [6,824,993](#)  [Antibodies that bind human prostate specific G-protein receptor HPRAJ70](#)
- 46 [6,824,992](#)  [Histidine kinase two-component in Candida albicans](#)
- 47 [6,824,991](#)  [Human bad polypeptides, encoding nucleic acids and methods of use](#)
- 48 [6,824,986](#)  [Methods for measuring in vivo cytokine production](#)
- 49 [6,824,981](#)  [Ultra-sensitive detection systems using alterable peptide tags](#)
- 50 [6,824,980](#)  [Isometric primer extension method and kit for detection and quantification of specific nucleic acid](#)

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SEQUENCE LISTING

The patent contains a lengthy "Sequence Listing" section. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site (<http://seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6825322B2>). An electronic copy of the "Sequence Listing" will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

What is claimed:

1. An isolated and substantially pure N-methyl-D-¹⁵
aspartate receptor subunit comprising an amino acid
sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:56, wherein said amino
acid sequence is encoded by a DNA sequence comprising a
sequence of nucleotides as set forth in SEQ ID NO. 55.

2. A substantially pure human N-methyl-D-aspartate ²⁰
receptor subunit comprising the sequence of amino acids set
forth in SEQ ID NO: 56.

3. A method for detecting a binding partner for a receptor
comprising the receptor subunit of claim 2 in a sample
suspected of containing the binding partner, comprising:

- (i) contacting the sample with the receptor under condi-
tions favoring binding of the receptor to the binding
partner;
- (ii) determining the presence of the binding partner in the
sample by detecting binding of the receptor to the
binding partner.

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SECOND COLLEGE EDITION

**WEBSTER'S
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- ab-o-ma-sum** (ab'ə mā'səm) *n.*, *pl.* -ma'sa (-sə) [ModL. < L. *ab-*, from + *omasum*, bullock's tripe] the fourth, or digesting, chamber of the stomach of a cud-chewing animal, as the cow: see RUMINANT, *illus.*
- ★**A-bomb** (ā'bām) *n.* same as ATOMIC BOMB —*vt.* to attack or destroy with an atomic bomb
- a-bom-i-na-ble** (ə bām'ə nē b'l) *adj.* [ME. *abominable* (sp. infl. by folk etymological derivation < L. *ab homine*, away from man, inhuman) < OFr. *abominable* < L. *abominabilis* < *abominari*: see ABOMINATE] 1. nasty and disgusting; vile; loathsome 2. highly unpleasant; disagreeable; very bad [*abominable taste*] —*SYN.* see HATEFUL —**a-bom'i-na-bly** *adv.*
- Abominable Snowman** a large, hairy, manlike animal reputed to live in the Himalayas
- a-bom-i-nate** (ə bām'ə nāt') *vt.* -nat'ed, -nat'ing [< L. *abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, to regard as an ill omen: see AB- & OMEN] 1. to have feelings of hatred and disgust for; loathe 2. to dislike very much —**a-bom'i-na'tor** *n.*
- a-bom-i-na-tion** (ə bām'ə nā'shən) *n.* 1. an abominating; great hatred and disgust; loathing 2. anything hateful and disgusting
- à bon mar-ché** (à bōn mār shā') [Fr.] at a good bargain; cheap
- ab-o-rig-i-nal** (ab'ə rij'ə n'l) *adj.* [ABORIGIN(ES) + -AL] 1. existing (in a place) from the beginning or from earliest days; first; indigenous 2. of or characteristic of aborigines —*n.* an aboriginal animal or plant —*SYN.* see NATIVE —**ab'o-rig'i-nal-ly** *adv.*
- ab-o-rig-i-ne** (ab'ə rij'ə nē') *n.*, *pl.* -nes' [L., first inhabitant < *ab-*, from + *origine*, the beginning: see ORIGIN] 1. any of the first or earliest known inhabitants of a region; native 2. [*pl.*] the native animals or plants of a region
- a-born-ing** (ə bōr'nin) *adv.* while being born or created [*the plan died a-born-ing*]
- a-bort** (ə bōrt') *vi.* [L. *abortire* < *abortus*, pp. of *aboriri*, to miscarry, pass away, orig., to set (as the sun) < *ab-*, from + *oriri*, to arise] 1. to give birth before the fetus is viable; have a miscarriage 2. to fail to be completed 3. *Biol.* to fail to develop; stay rudimentary —*vt.* 1. *a)* to end (a pregnancy) prematurely *b)* to cause (a fetus) to be expelled before it is viable *c)* to cause to have an abortion 2. to check (a disease) before fully developed ★3. to cut short (an action or operation of an aircraft, spacecraft, etc.), as because of some failure in the equipment —*n.* an aborting of the action of an aircraft, spacecraft, etc.
- a-bor-ti-cide** (ə bōr'tə sīd') *n.* [ABORTI(ON) + -CIDE] 1. destruction of the fetus in the womb 2. an abortifacient
- a-bor-ti-fa-cient** (ə bōr'tə fā'shənt) *adj.* [ABORTI(ON) + -FACIENT] causing abortion —*n.* a drug or device that causes abortion
- a-bor-tion** (ə bōr'shən) *n.* [L. *abortio*: see ABORT] 1. expulsion of a fetus from the womb before it is sufficiently developed to survive; miscarriage: called **criminal abortion** when unlawfully induced 2. an aborted fetus 3. anything immature and incomplete, as a deformed creature, a badly developed plan, etc. 4. *Biol. a)* arrest of development *b)* an organ whose development has been arrested
- ★**a-bor-tion-ist** (-ist) *n.* a person who effects an abortion
- a-bor-tive** (ə bōr'tiv) *adj.* [ME. *abortif* < L. *abortivus*: see ABORT] 1. coming to nothing; unsuccessful; fruitless 2. *Biol.* arrested in development; rudimentary 3. *Med. a)* causing abortion *b)* halting a disease process 4. [Obs.] born prematurely —*SYN.* see FUTILE
- ABO system** the system of antigens found on human red blood cells, together with the corresponding antibodies of these antigens: antigens inherited determine major blood types (A, B, AB, O) and their compatibility in transfusion
- a-bound** (ə bound') *vi.* [ME. *abounden* < OFr. *abonder* < L. *abundare*, to overflow < *ab-*, away + *undare*, to rise in waves < *unda*, a wave] 1. to be plentiful; exist in large numbers or amounts [*tropical plants abound in the jungle*] 2. to have plenty; be filled; be wealthy (*in*) or teem (*with*) [*a land that abounds in grain, woods that abound with game*]
- a-bout** (ə bout') *adv.* [ME. *aboutē(n)* < OE. *onbutan*, around < *on*, on + *be*, by + *utan*, outside < *ut*, out: all senses develop from the sense of "around"] 1. on every side; all around [*look about*] 2. here and there; in all directions [*travel about*] 3. in circumference; around the outside [*ten miles about*] 4. near [*standing somewhere about*] 5. in the opposite direction; to a reversed position [*turn it about*] 6. in succession or rotation [*play fair—turn and turn about*] 7. nearly; approximately [*about four years old*] 8. [Colloq.] all but; almost [*just about ready*] —*adj.* [*used only in the predicate*] 1. astir; on the move [*he is up and about again*] 2. in the vicinity; prevalent [*typhoid is about*] —*prep.* 1. around; on all sides of 2. here and there in; everywhere in 3. near to 4. with; on (one's person) [*have your wits about you*] 5. concerned with; attending to [*go about your business*] 6. intending; on the point of (followed by an infinitive) [*I am about to say something*] 7. having to do with; concerning [*a book about ships*] 8. in connection with —*how (or what) about* [Colloq.] 1. what is your wish, opinion, or information concerning? [*how about going to a movie?*] 2. isn't (that) interesting? [*how about that!*] —*not about* to not likely or willing to (do something)
- ★**a-bout-face** (ə bout'fās', -fās'; *for v.* ə bout'fās') *n.* 1. a sharp turn to the opposite direction, esp. in response to a military command 2. a sharp change in attitude or opinion
- vi.* -faced', -fac'ing to turn or face in the opposite direction
- a-bout-ship** (ə bout'ship') *vi.* to tack a ship
- a-bove** (ə buv') *adv.* [ME. *above(n)* < OE. *abufan*, *onbufan*, overhead, above < *on-*, intens. + *bufan* < *be*, by + *ufan*, over, on high] 1. in, at, or to a higher place; overhead; up 2. in or to heaven 3. at a previous place (in a piece of writing): often used in hyphenated compounds [*above-mentioned*] 4. higher in power, status, etc. —*prep.* 1. higher than; over; on top of 2. beyond; past [*the road above the village*] 3. at a point upstream of 4. superior to; better than [*above the average*] 5. too honorable to engage in [*not above cheating*] 6. in excess of; more than [*above fifty dollars*] —*adj.* placed, found, mentioned, etc. above or earlier [*as stated in the above rules*] —*n.* something that is above —*above all* most of all; mainly
- a-bove-board** (-bōrd') *adv.*, *adj.* [ABOVE + BOARD (table): orig. a cardplayer's term for cards in plain view] without dishonesty or concealment [*be open and aboveboard with me*]
- ab o-vo** (ab ō'vō) [L., from the egg] from the beginning
- ab-ra-ca-dab-ra** (ab'rə kə dab'rə) *n.* [LL., prob. of Balkan origin, but assumed to be < LGr. *Abraxas*, the almighty God] 1. a word supposed to have magic powers, and hence used in incantations, on amulets, etc. 2. a magic spell or formula 3. foolish or meaningless talk; gibberish
- ★**a-brad-ant** (ə brād'nt) *adj.* abrading —*n.* an abrasive
- ab-rade** (ə brād') *vt.*, *vi.* *ab-rad'ed*, *ab-rad'ing* [L. *abradere* < *ab-*, away + *radere*, to scrape] to scrape or rub off; wear away by scraping or rubbing —*ab-rad'er* *n.*
- A-bra-ham** (ā'brə ham') [Heb., lit., father of many: the original form, *Abram*, means "father is exalted": see Gen. 17:5] 1. a masculine name: dim. *Abe* 2. *Bible* the first patriarch and ancestor of the Hebrews: Gen. 12-25 —*in Abraham's bosom* 1. at rest with one's dead ancestors 2. in a state of heavenly bliss, peace, etc.
- Abraham, Plains of** plateau in the city of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence: site of a battle (1759) in which the British under Wolfe defeated the French under Montcalm, giving Britain control of Canada
- A-bram** (ā'brəm) same as ABRAHAM
- a-bran-chi-ate** (ā bran'kē it, -āt') *adj.* [< Gr. *a-*, not + *branchia*, gills + -ATE] without gills —*n.* an animal without gills Also **a-bran'chi-al** (-əl)
- ab-ra-sion** (ə brā'zhən) *n.* [LL. *abrasio* < L. *abradere*: see ABRAD] 1. a scraping or rubbing off, as of skin 2. a wearing away by rubbing or scraping, as of rock by wind, water, etc. 3. an abraded spot or area
- ab-ra-sive** (ə brā'siv) *adj.* [< L. *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*, to ABRAD + -IVE] 1. causing abrasion 2. tending to provoke anger, ill will, etc.; aggressively annoying; irritating —*n.* a substance used for grinding, polishing, etc., as sandpaper or emery
- à-bra-zo** (ā brā'zhō, -sō) *n.*, *pl.* -zos (-thōs, -sōs) [Sp.] an embrace or hug, esp. in greeting a person
- ab-re-act** (ab'rē akt') *vt.* [back-formation < ABREACTION] *Psychoanalysis* to relieve (a repressed emotion), as by talking about it
- ab-re-ac-tion** (-ak'shən) *n.* [AB- + REACTION, after G. *abreagierung*] *Psychoanalysis* the process of abreacting (a repressed emotion)
- a-breast** (ə brest') *adv.*, *adj.* [A- + BREAST] 1. side by side, as in going or facing forward (often with *of* or *with*) 2. informed (*of*) or conversant (*with*) recent developments
- a-bridge** (ə brij') *vt.* *a-bridged'*, *a-bridg'ing* [ME. *abregen* < OFr. *abregier* < LL. *abbreviare*: see ABBREVIATE] 1. to reduce in scope, extent, etc.; shorten 2. to shorten by using fewer words but keeping the main contents; condense 3. to lessen or curtail (rights, authority, etc.) 4. [Rare] to deprive (*of* rights, privileges, etc.) —*SYN.* see SHORTEN —**a-bridg'a-ble**, **a-bridge'a-ble** *adj.* —**a-bridg'er** *n.*
- a-bridg-ment**, **a-bridge-ment** (ə brij'mənt) *n.* [ME. *abregement* < OFr. < *abregier*: see ABRIDGE] 1. an abridging or being abridged; reduction 2. a curtailment, as of rights 3. an abridged or condensed form of a book, etc. *SYN.* —**abridgment** describes a work condensed from a larger work by omitting the less important parts, but keeping the main contents more or less unaltered; an **abstract** is a short statement of the essential contents of a book, court record, etc. often used as an index to the original material; **brief** and **summary** both imply a statement of the main points of the matter under consideration [*the brief of a legal argument*], **summary**, especially, connoting a recapitulating statement; a **synopsis** is a condensed, orderly treatment, as of the plot of a novel, that permits a quick general view of the whole; a **digest** is a concise, systematic treatment, generally more comprehensive in scope than a synopsis, and, in the case of technical material, often arranged under titles for quick reference; an **epitome** is a statement of the essence of a subject in the shortest possible form —*ANT.* **expansion**
- a-broach** (ə brōch') *adv.*, *adj.* [ME. *abroche* < *a-*, on + *broche*, skewer, spit: see BROACH] 1. opened so that the liquid contents can come out; broached 2. in motion; astir
- a-broad** (ə brōd') *adv.* [ME. *abrode* < *on brod*: see ON & BROAD] 1. broadly; far and wide 2. in circulation; current [*a report is abroad that he has won*] 3. outside one's house; outdoors [*to stroll abroad*] 4. outside one's own country; to or in foreign countries 5. wide of the mark; in error —*from abroad* from a foreign land or lands
- ab-ro-gate** (ab'rə gāt') *vt.* -gat'ed, -gat'ing [< L. *abrogatus*,

Mary at the crucifixion of Jesus 2. any musical setting of this hymn
sta·bile (stā'b'l, -bil; also, and for *n.* usually, -bēl) *adj.* [L. *stabilis*: see STABLE¹, *adj.*] 1. stable; stationary; fixed in position 2. *Med.* resistant to moderate heat —*n.* a large piece of stationary abstract sculpture, usually a construction of metal, wire, wood, etc.: the analogue of MOBILE
sta·bil·i·ty (stā bil'ē tē) *n.*, *pl.* -ties [ME. *stablete* < OFr. *stablete* < L. *stabilitas*] 1. the state or quality of being stable, or fixed; steadiness 2. firmness of character, purpose, or resolution 3. *a)* resistance to change; permanence *b)* resistance to chemical decomposition 4. the capacity of an object to return to equilibrium or to its original position after having been displaced 5. *R.C.Ch.* a vow taken by some monks to remain for life in the same monastery
sta·bi·lize (stā'bā līz') *vt.* -lized', -līz'ing [Fr. *stabiliser* < L. *stabilis*: see STABLE¹ & -IZE] 1. to make stable, or firm 2. to keep from changing or fluctuating, as in price 3. to give stability to (an airplane, ship, etc.) with a stabilizer —*vi.* to become stabilized —**sta·bi·lī·za'tion** *n.*
sta·bi·liz·er (-līz'ər) *n.* a person or thing that stabilizes; specif., *a)* any of the airfoils or vanes that keep an airplane steady in flight, specif. the horizontal component of the tail section *b)* a device used to steady a ship in rough waters, esp. a gyrostabilizer; also, a gyroscope used to keep instruments on a ship, aircraft, etc. in a steady position *c)* any additive used in substances and compounds to keep them stable, retard deterioration, etc.
sta·ble (stā'b'l) *adj.* -bler, -blest [ME. < OFr. *estable* < L. *stabilis* < *stare*, to STAND] 1. *a)* not easily moved or thrown off balance; firm; steady *b)* not likely to break down, fall apart, or give way; fixed 2. firm in character, purpose, or resolution; steadfast 3. not likely to change or be affected adversely; lasting; enduring 4. capable of returning to equilibrium or original position after having been displaced 5. *Chem., Physics* *a)* not readily decomposing or changing from one state of matter to another *b)* not undergoing spontaneous change 6. *Nuclear Physics* incapable of radio-active decay —**sta·bly** *adv.*
sta·ble (stā'b'l) *n.* [ME. < OFr. *estable* < L. *stabulum* < *stare*, to STAND] 1. *a)* a building in which horses or cattle are sheltered and fed *b)* a group of animals kept or belonging in such a building 2. *a)* all the racehorses belonging to one owner *b)* the people employed to take care of and train such a group of racehorses 3. [Colloq.] all the athletes, writers, performers, etc. under one management, with one agent, etc. —*vt.*, *vi.* -bled, -bling to lodge, keep, or be kept in or as in a stable
sta·ble·boy (-boi') *n.* a boy who works in a stable
sta·ble·man (-mən, -man') *n.*, *pl.* -men (-mən, -men') a man who works in a stable
sta·bling (stā'blīŋ) *n.* 1. a stable or stables 2. accommodations in a stable or stables, for horses, etc.
stab·lish (stab'lish) *vt.* *archaic var.* of ESTABLISH
stac·ca·to (stākātō) *adj.* [It., pp. of *staccare*, short for *distaccare*, to detach] 1. *Music* with distinct breaks between successive tones: usually indicated by a dot (staccato mark) placed over or under each note to be so produced: cf. LEGATO: abbrev. *stacc.* 2. made up of abrupt, distinct elements or sounds [*a staccato outburst of gunfire*] —*adv.* so as to be staccato —*n.*, *pl.* -tos something, as a speech pattern, that is staccato
stack (stak) *n.* [ME. *stac* < ON. *stakkr* < IE. **stāk-*, to stand, be placed < **stā-*, to stand (cf. STAND)] 1. a large pile of straw, hay, etc., esp. one neatly arranged, as in a conical form, for outdoor storage 2. any somewhat orderly pile or heap, as of boxes, books, poker chips, etc. 3. a number of arms, esp. three rifles, leaning against one another on end so as to form a cone 4. in Great Britain, a unit of measure for wood, equal to 108 cubic feet 5. *a)* a number of chimney flues or pipes arranged together *b)* same as SMOKESTACK ★6. [*pl.*] an extensive series of bookshelves, or the main area for shelving books in a library 7. *a)* the part of a computer memory used to store data temporarily *b)* the data so stored 8. [Colloq.] a large number or amount —*vt.* 1. to pile or arrange in a stack 2. to load with stacks of something 3. to assign (aircraft) to various altitudes for circling while awaiting a turn to land 4. to arrange in advance underhandedly so as to predetermine the outcome [*to stack a jury*] —*vi.* to form a stack —★**stack the cards** (or deck) 1. to arrange the order of playing cards secretly so that certain cards are dealt to certain players 2. to prearrange circumstances, usually secretly and unfairly —**stack up** ★1. to amount (to a specified sum) ★2. to stand in comparison (*with* or *against*); measure up —**stack'a·ble** *adj.* —**stack'er** *n.*
stacked (stakt) *adj.* ★[Slang] having a full, shapely figure; curvaceous: said of a woman
★**stacked** (or **stack**) **heel** a heel on a woman's shoe composed of several layers, as of leather, of alternating shades
stack·up (stak'up') *n.* an arrangement of circling aircraft at various altitudes awaiting their turn to land
stac·te (stak'tē) *n.* [ME. *stacten* < acc. of L. *stacte*, oil of myrrh < Gr. *staktē* < *stazein*, to drip: for IE. base see STAGNATE] a spice used by the ancient Hebrews in preparing incense: Ex. 30:34
stad·dle (stad'l) *n.* [ME. *stadel* < OE. *stathol*, akin to G. *stadel*, barn: for IE. base see STAND] [Archaic or Dial.]

a lower part or support; specif., the base or supporting framework of a stack, as of hay
stade (stād) *n.* [Fr. < L. *stadium*, STADIUM] same as STADIUM (sense 1 b)
stad·hold·er (stad'hōl'dər) *n.* [*<* Du. *stadhouder* < *stad*, a place (akin to STEAD) + *houder*, a holder < *houden*, to HOLD¹] 1. orig., the governor or viceroy of a province of the Netherlands 2. the chief magistrate of the 16th–17th-cent. Netherlands republic Also **stad'hold'er** (stat')
sta·di·a (stā'dēə) *n.* [It., prob. < L., *pl.* of *stadium* (see STADIUM)] a method of surveying in which distances and elevations are obtained by observing the interval on a graduated, upright rod (*stadia rod*) intercepted by two parallel horizontal lines (*stadia hairs* or *wires*) in a surveyor's transit set up at a distance from the rod
sta·di·a (stā'dēə) *n.* *all. pl.* of STADIUM
sta·di·um (stā'dēəm) *n.*, *pl.* -di-a (-ə); also, and for sense 2 usually, -di-ums [ME. < L. < Gr. *stadion*, fixed standard of length, altered (after *stadion*, standing) < earlier *spadion* < *span*, to draw, pull (for IE. base see SPAN¹)] 1. in ancient Greece and Rome, *a)* a unit of linear measure, orig. equal to 600 Greek feet, or about 607 English feet *b)* a track for footraces, typically one stadium in length, with tiers of seats for spectators 2. a large oval, round, or U-shaped open structure, as for football, baseball, track events, etc., surrounded by tiers of seats, usually for thousands of spectators 3. *Zool.* a period or stage in the life history of an animal
Staël (stäl), Madame de, baronne de Staël-Holstein, (born Anne Louise Germaine Necker) 1766–1817; Fr. writer & mistress of a popular salon
staff (staf, stäf) *n.*, *pl.* *staf·fs*; also, for senses 1 & 5, *staves* [ME. *staf* < OE. *staf*, akin to G. *stab* < IE. base **stebh-*, post, pole, whence STAMP, STEM¹, Sans. *stabh-nāti*, (he) supports] 1. a stick, rod, or pole; specif., *a)* a stick used as a support in walking *b)* a pole or club used as a weapon *c)* a pole for supporting a banner or flag *d)* a rod, wand, crosier, etc. used as a symbol of authority *e)* [Archaic] a shaft, as of a lance *f)* any of several graduated sticks or rules used for measuring, as in surveying 2. a group of people assisting a chief, manager, president, or other leader 3. a group of officers serving a military or naval commanding officer in an advisory and administrative capacity without combat duties or command 4. a specific group of workers or employees [*a teaching staff*, newspaper *staff*, maintenance *staff*] 5. *Music* the five horizontal lines and four intermediate spaces on which music is written or printed —*adj.* of, by, for, or on a staff; specif., employed full-time on a magazine staff, etc. rather than as a freelance writer —*vt.* to provide with a staff, as of workers
★**staff** (staf, stäf) *n.* [*<* G. *staffieren*, to fill out, decorate; via Du. < OFr. *estoffe*, STUFF] a building material of plaster and fiber, used for temporary decorative work
staff·er (-ər) *n.* a member of a staff, as of a newspaper
staff officer 1. an officer serving on a staff ★2. *U.S. Navy* a commissioned officer with nonmilitary duties, as a surgeon, chaplain, etc.
staff of life bread, regarded as the basic food
Staf·ford (staf'ərd) 1. county seat of Staffordshire, in the C part: pop. 49,000 2. same as STAFFORDSHIRE
Staf·ford·shire (-shir') county of WC England: 1,049 sq. mi.; pop. 985,000; county seat, Stafford
staff sergeant ★1. *U.S. Army & Marine Corps* an enlisted man ranking above sergeant ★2. *U.S. Air Force* an enlisted man ranking above airman first class
staff·tree (-trē') *n.* any of a genus (*Celastrus*) of shrubby, usually climbing, plants of the staff-tree family, growing in Asia, Australia, and N. America and including BITTERSWEET (sense 1) —*adj.* designating a family (Celastraceae) of widely distributed trees and twining shrubs bearing red seeds in pods and including khat, euonymus, etc.
stag (stag) *n.*, *pl.* *stags*, *stag*: see PLURAL, II, D, 1 [ME. < OE. *stagga*, akin to ON. (*andar*) *steggi*, drake; IE. base **stegh-*, to stick] 1. *a)* a full-grown male deer; hart: said specif. of the European red deer *b)* the male of various other animals, as the caribou 2. a male animal, esp. a hog, castrated in maturity ★3. *a)* a man who attends a social gathering unaccompanied by a woman *b)* a social gathering attended by men only —*adj.* ★for men only [*a stag dinner*] —*vt.* **staged**, **stag'ging** [Brit. Slang] to observe or follow secretly or furtively; spy on —*vi.* ★to go to a party, etc. as a stag (sense 3 a) —★**go stag** [Colloq.] 1. to go as a stag (sense 3 a) 2. to go unescorted by a man
stag beetle any of a family (Lucanidae) of large beetles: the male has long, branched, antlerlike mandibles
stage (stāj) *n.* [ME. < OFr. *estage* < VL. **staticum* < L. *status*, pp. of *stare*, to STAND] 1. a platform or dock 2. a scaffold for workmen 3. a level, floor, or story 4. *a)* a platform on which plays, speeches, etc. are presented *b)* any area, as in an arena theater, in which actors perform *c)* the whole working section of a theater, including the acting area, the backstage area, etc. *d)* the theater, drama, or acting as a profession (with *the*) 5. *a)* the scene of an event or series of events *b)* the center of attention 6. a place where a stop is made on a journey, esp., formerly, a regular stopping point for a stagecoach 7. the distance or a part of a route between stopping places; leg of a journey 8. *clipped form* of STAGECOACH 9. a shelf

a door, panel, w, wooden slats slides in grooves, a tambourine. Per. *tambūra* a ally with four: accompaniment n. [Fr., dim: n used in Prov: music for it *durin*: see prec.]



TAMBOURINE

OE. *tam* < IE. *domare*, Gr. a domesticated or as pets 2. tle and easy to domestication; ce; dull /a tame ts or land —vt. omestic 2. to e gentle, docile, ce less intense; ble, tame'a-ble r n. amable ik, Timur the conquests ex- anges ls, -ll any of a India and N amils, ancient of Tamil Nadu 50,331 sq. mi.;

r) 1895-1971;

amanend, lit., an chief known i hence, as St. a saint of the rganization of ad historically olitical abuses: -adj. of Tam-

tenth month

e name of the



14-O'-SHANTER

in India] a s *gangeticus* that tamps; for tamping chaic] to con- nper with 1. as by bribing as to damage,

pop. 147,000 eaport in E

lized form of ig or stopper

of cotton or vity, wound, -vt. to put a

am[tam] 1. a truck with a

aul.] 1. same m it, used to

tan leather 3. a) a yellowish-brown color b) such a color given to fair skin as by exposure to the sun or a sunlamp —adj. tan'ner, tan'nest 1. of or for tanning 2. yellowish-brown; tawny —vt. tanned, tan'ning [ME. *tannen* < Late OE. *tannian* < ML. *tannare* < the n.] 1. to change (hide) into leather by soaking in tannin 2. to produce a tan color in, as by exposure to the sun 3. [Colloq.] to whip severely; flog —vi. to become tanned —tan someone's hide [Colloq.] to flog someone severely

tan tangent

Ta-na (tā'nā) 1. lake in N Ethiopia: source of the Blue Nile: c.1,400 sq. mi. 2. river in E Kenya, flowing southeast into the Indian Ocean: c.500 mi.

Ta-nach (tā'nakh') n. [acronym formed from Heb. *torāh* (the Pentateuch), *nebi'im* (the Prophets), and *ketūbim* (the Hagiographa)] the Holy Scriptures of Judaism

tan-a-ger (tan'ə jər) n. [ModL. *tanagra* < Port. *tangara* < Braz. (Tupi) *tangara*] any of a large family (Thraupidae) of small, perching, sparrowlike, new-world songbirds: the males usually are brilliantly colored

Tan-a-gra (tan'ə grə, tə'nag'rə) ancient Gr. town in Boeotia, known for the terra cotta figurines found there

Ta-na-na (tan'ə nā') river in E Alas., flowing northwest into the Yukon River: 800 mi.

Ta-na-na-rive (tā'nā nā'rēv'; E. tə'nā'nā'rēv') former name of ANTANANARIVO

tan-bark (tan'bārk') n. any bark containing tannin, used to tan hides and, after the tannin has been extracted, to cover race tracks, circus rings, etc.

Tan-cred (tan'krid) 1078?-1112; Norman leader of the 1st Crusade

tan-dem (tan'dəm) adv. [orig. punning use of L. *tandem*, at length (of time)] one behind another; in single file —n. 1. a two-wheeled carriage drawn by horses harnessed tandem 2. a team, as of horses, harnessed tandem 3. a bicycle with two seats and sets of pedals placed tandem 4. a relationship between two persons or things involving cooperative action, mutual dependence, etc. [to work in tandem] —adj. having two parts or things placed tandem

tan-door-i (tān door'ē) adj. [Hindi < *tandoor*, clay oven < Turk. < a Sem. source] 1. designating a kind of clay oven used for cooking in India 2. cooked in such an oven

Ta-ney (tō'nē), Roger B(rooke) 1777-1864; U.S. jurist; chief justice of the U.S. (1836-64)

Tang (tān) 618-906 A.D.; Chin. dynasty under which literature & art flourished & printing was developed

tang' (tan) n. [ME. *tange* < ON. *tangi*, a sting, point, dagger, nasalized form of base seen in TAG] 1. a projecting point or prong on a chisel, file, knife, etc. that fits into a handle, shaft, etc. 2. a strong and penetrating taste or odor 3. a touch or trace (of some quality) 4. a special or characteristic flavor, quality, etc. ★5. same as SURGEON-FISH —vt. to provide (a knife, etc.) with a tang

tang' (tan) n. [echoic] a loud, ringing sound; twang —vt., vi. to sound with a loud ringing

Tan-gan-yi-ka (tan'gan yē'kə) 1. mainland region of Tanzania, on the E coast of Africa, a former Brit. trust territory: 361,800 sq. mi. 2. Lake, lake in EC Africa, between Tanganyika & Zaire: 12,700 sq. mi.

★tan-ge-lo (tan'jə lō') n., pl. -los' [TANG(ERINE) + (POM)ELO] a fruit produced by crossing a tangerine with a grapefruit

tan-gent (tan'jənt) adj. [L. *tangens*, prp. of *tangere*, to touch: see TACT] 1. that touches; touching 2. Geom. touching and not intersecting a curve or curved surface at one and only one point: said of a line or plane —n. [*< ModL. (linea) tangens, tangent (line)*] 1. Geom. a) a tangent line, curve, or surface b) the length of a straight line tangent to a curve, measured from the point of tangency to the intersection of the tangent line with the x-axis 2. Trigonometry the ratio between the side opposite a given acute angle in a right triangle and the adjacent side; reciprocal of the cotangent of an angle or arc —SYN. see ADJACENT —go (or fly) off at (or on) a tangent to break off suddenly from a line of action or train of thought and pursue another course —tan'gen-cy n.

tan-gen-tial (tan jen'shəl) adj. 1. of, like, or in the direction of, a tangent 2. drawn as a tangent 3. going off at a tangent; diverging or digressing 4. merely touching a subject, not dealing with it at length —tan-gen'tial-ly adv.

tan-ge-rine (tan'jə rēn', tan'jə rēn') n. [*< Fr. Tanger, TANGIER; + -INE*] 1. a variety of mandarin orange with a deep, reddish-yellow color and segments that are easily separated 2. a deep, reddish-yellow color

tan-gi-ble (tan'jə b'l) adj. [LL. *tangibilis* < L. *tangere*, to touch: see TACT] 1. that can be touched or felt by touch; having actual form and substance 2. corporeal and able to be appraised for value [*tangible assets*] 3. that can be understood; definite; objective —n. [pl.] property that can be appraised for value; assets having real substance; material things —SYN. see PERCEPTIBLE —tan'gi-bil'i-ty, tan'gi-ble-ness n. —tan'gi-bly adv.

Tan-gier (tan jir') seaport in N Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar: pop. 170,000; formerly part of an internationalized zone Fr. name Tan-ger (tān zhā')

tan-gle (tan'g'l) vt. -gled, -gling [ME. *langlen*, prob. nasalized var. of *taglen*, to entangle, akin to Sw. dial. *taggla*, to disarrange] 1. to hinder, obstruct, or confuse by or as by covering, circling, entwining, etc. 2. to catch in or as in a net or snare; trap 3. to make a knot or snarl of; intertwist —vi. 1. to become tangled 2. [Colloq.] to fight, quarrel, or argue —n. 1. an intertwined, confused mass of things, as string, branches, etc.; snarl 2. a jumbled, confused condition 3. a perplexed state —tan'gler n.

★tan-gle-foot (-foot') n. [Western Slang] cheap whiskey

tan-gly (tan'glē) adj. -gli-er, -gli-est full of tangles; snarled

tan-go (tan'gō) n., pl. -gos [AmSp.] 1. a S. American dance with long gliding steps and dips 2. music for this dance in 2/4 or 4/4 time —vi. to dance the tango

tan-gram (tan'grām) n. [prob. arbitrary coinage on analogy of ANAGRAM] a Chinese puzzle made by cutting a square into five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid, and using these pieces to form various figures and designs

Tang-shan (tān'shān') city in Hopei province, NE China, near Tientsin: pop. 812,000

Tan-guy (tān gē'), Yves (ēv) 1900-55; Fr. painter in the U.S.

tang-y (tan'ē) adj. tang'y-er, tang'y-est having a tang, or flavor —tang'y-ness n.

Ta-nis (tā'nis) city in ancient Egypt, in the Nile delta: probable capital of the Hyksos kings

tan-ist (tan'ist, thōn'-) n. [Ir. & Gael. *tánaiste*, next heir, hence lord of a country, lit., second, parallel < OIr. *tán*, estate] in ancient Ireland, the elected heir of a living Celtic chief in a system limiting the choice to the chief's kin

tank (tānk) n. [in sense 1 < Gujarati *tānk*; in other senses < or infl. by Sp. & Port. *tanque*, aphetic < *estanque*, a pool, stoppage of flow < *estancar*, to stop the flow of < VL. **stancicare*, to STAUNCH] 1. orig., in India, a natural or artificial pool or pond used for water storage 2. any large container for liquid or gas [a gasoline tank, a swimming tank] 3. [name orig. used for purpose of secrecy during manufacture] a heavily armored, self-propelled combat vehicle armed with guns and moving on full tractor treads ★4. [Slang] a jail cell, esp. one for new prisoners charged with misdemeanors —vt. to put, store, or process in a tank —tank up [Colloq.] 1. to supply with or get a full tank of gasoline ★2. to drink much liquor

tan-ka (tān'ka) n. [Jap.] 1. a Japanese verse form of 31 syllables in five unrhymed lines, the first and third having five syllables each and the others seven 2. a poem in this form

tank-age (tan'ki) n. 1. the capacity of a tank or a number of tanks collectively 2. a) the storage of fluids, gases, etc. in tanks b) the charge for such storage ★3. slaughter-house waste from which the fat has been rendered in tanks, dried and ground for use as fertilizer or feed

tank-ard (tan'kard) n. [ME., akin to OFr. *tanquart*, Du. *tanckaert*, ML. *tancardus*] a large drinking cup with a handle and, often, a hinged lid

★tank car a large tank on wheels, for carrying liquids and gases by rail

tank destroyer a highly mobile, armored halftrack on which antitank guns are mounted

★tanked (tānt) adj. [Colloq.] drunk; also tanked up

tank-er (tan'kər) n. 1. a ship with large tanks in the hull for carrying a cargo of oil or other liquids ★2. same as: a) TANK CAR b) TANK TRUCK ★3. a plane equipped to carry a cargo of gasoline and to refuel another plane in flight

tank farming same as HYDROPONICS

tank-ful (tan'k'fool) n. as much as a tank will hold

★tank top [orig. worn in swimming tanks] a casual shirt like an undershirt but with wider shoulder straps

★tank town 1. a railroad stop for locomotives to fill their boilers with water: it usually became the site of a small town 2. any small or unimportant town

★tank truck a motor truck built to transport gasoline, oil, or other liquids

tan-nage (tan'ij) n. 1. the act or process of tanning 2. something that has been tanned

tan-nate (tan'āt) n. a salt of tannic acid

tan-ner' (tan'ər) n. a person whose work is tanning hides

tan-ner' (tan'ər) n. [*< ?*] [Brit. Colloq.] a sixpence

tan-ner-y (-ē) n., pl. -ner-ies a place where hides are tanned

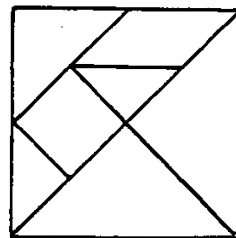
Tan-nāu-ser (tān'hoi'zər; E. tan'hoi'zər, -hou-) [G.] a German knight and minnesinger of the 13th century, dealt with in legend as a knight who seeks absolution after giving himself up to revelry in the Venusberg

tan-nic (tan'ik) adj. [Fr. *tannique* < *tanin*, TANNIN + -ique, -ic] of, like, or obtained from tanbark or tannin

tannic acid 1. a yellowish, astringent substance, C₁₄H₁₀O₆, derived from oak bark, gallnuts, etc. and used in tanning, medicine, etc. 2. any of a number of similar substances

tan-nin (tan'in) n. [Fr. *tanin* < *tan*, TAN + *-in*, *-IN*] same as TANNIC ACID

tan-ning (-in) n. 1. the art or process of making leather



TANGRAM

fat, āpe, cār; ten, ēven; is, bīte; gō, hōrn, tōōl, look; oll, out; up, fūr; get; joy; yet; chin; she; thin, then; zh, leisure; ŋ, ring; e for a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in comply, u in focus; ' as in able (ā'b'l); Fr. bāl; ē, Fr. coeur; ō, Fr. feu; Fr. mon; ō, Fr. coq; ū, Fr. duc; r, Fr. cri; H, G. ich; kh, G. doch. See inside front cover. ★ Americanism; † foreign; * hypothetical; < derived from

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